

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

Harvest Prospect Favorable—Money Abundant—Breadstuffs Dull—Queen Victoria's Visit to Ireland—Prorogation of Parliament—Hungary—Glorious Success of the Hungarians—Bem, Dembinski and Gorgey in Communication—Runners of Austrian Disposition to Negotiate for Peace—Victory of Dembinski over Paskewitch—Battle of Waitzen and Defeat of the Russians by Gorgey—Change in the Austrian Cabinet—France—Harvest Abundant—Italy—The Pope not returned to Rome—Austria—Death of King Charles Albert—Turkish Army Ordered to the Hungarian Frontier—Russia—Conspiracy against the Emperor—Design to establish a Republic.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, August 4.

Trade continues quiet but steady. Cotton has experienced a moderate demand. The prospects of the harvest generally, are of the most favorable character. The Metal market has been characterized by a fair business throughout the week.

Money still continues abundant, and can be daily obtained on the terms of interest reported per last steamer.

COTTON.—The demand has been more limited this week than it has been for some time past.

The sales of the week foot up 42,200 bales, of which only 4,300 were taken by speculators and 5,700 for export.

The following are the quotations of the American descriptions sold: Upland 4 1/2 d.; New Orleans 4 7/8 d.; Alabama and Mobile 4 3/4 d.

The weather continues fine, and is forcing on the grain crops to maturity.

The harvest has already commenced in the Southern Districts of England, and the appearance of all the grain crops give promise of a very abundant yield. The price of grain however, remains unchanged.

Advices from Havre of August 2d, state that the excitement created in the Cotton market there on Wednesday, by the American accounts, via Liverpool, came to a complete stand on the following day, and the sales only reached 300 bales. Prices were firm at 1d. advance.

The Royal speech delivered at the close of the session contained nothing very novel.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin and Belfast are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen. Political feelings are almost forgotten.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. They had defeated and out-manoeuvred the enemy, and placed the Austrians in great peril cutting off the Russians from their base of operations.

The three great Generals of the Hungarian cause, Bem, Dembinski, and Gorgey are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together when necessary.

Their respective positions are rendered secure by the character of the country in which they are located, while on the other hand, there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fastness whenever an occasion presents itself.

The whole population serve them with "heart and hand," bring them food, horses, &c., and all the intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London news of August 3d has dates from Vienna of July 28th. The news that Gorgey having beaten the Russians at Japoe, entered Kaschau and crossed the Pheiss had already reached Vienna. There were rumors at Vienna of intentions entertained to negotiate peace with Hungary.

Bemwar is reported to have surrendered to the Hungarians.

The Ban of Croatia (Jellachich) was continuing his retreat towards South Smyrna.

Bem announced his victory over the Ban in these three words, "Bem Ban, Boun."

In a later despatch, Bem says, "our army requires now but to conquer two generals more of the enemy—Julius and Augustus."

Letters from Cracow of the 23d June, state that the Russian troops who were on the point of leaving that city for Hungary had received counter orders.

Several railway wagons, filled with wounded Russian soldiers has recently arrived at the city of Cracow.

From a Postscript to the Liverpool Courier, of the 4th inst., we learn that accounts from Hungary had been received, through Paris, Vienna, and Cologne, which concur in announcing another battle in Hungary. It appears that the troops of Dembinski and Prince Paskewitch came to an engagement, which ended in the defeat of the Russians.

Paskewitch is cut off from his line of communication, while Dembinski, Bem, and Gorgey are in full communication.

Gen. Haynau (the Austrian commander) is represented to be in a most perilous situation, the Magyar Generals being masters of the whole line from Eszek to Assomba, facilitating their communications with Belgrade and the Turkish Provinces.

The Cabinet of Vienna is absolutely in a state of alarm.

A peremptory had been issued by the Government prohibiting the purchase of foreign stocks, the object being, it is supposed, to prevent money from being sent out of the country.

On the 15th of July a desperate battle was fought at Waitzen, between the Russian force under Paskewitch and the Hungarians under the brave Gorgey. The Russians were defeated.

Gorgey's army had broken through the lines, and marched north, affecting a junction with the Hungarian main army.

A letter from the seat of war says:—"The attack of the Hungarians upon Paskewitch's division was tremendous. The Russians were borne down in mass and compelled to retire before the terrific onslaught of the Hungarians, who fought with unexampled courage and daring."

Another letter describes the retreat of the Russians to Danekes as "a most disorderly flight before Dembinski's hussars," and states that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Gen. Remberg. It was admitted at Vienna on the 20th July, that the Hungarian victory at Waitzen had been complete.

FRANCE.

The President has been on a tour to the South.—On his return to Paris he is to review the whole army of the Seine, amounting to 150,000 men.

There seems to be every prospect of a most abundant harvest throughout France. In some of the Departments the wheat crop is already cut under the most favorable circumstances.

The French funds are also on the advance.

The President is still suspected of aiming at an Imperial crown.

The Liverpool Journal says: "He met a reception in the Provinces during his tour which did not seem to warrant the hopes he had entertained of being re-elected for ten years."

ITALY.

Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope of Rome, they have not persuaded the Pontiff to return to the Vatican.

General Oudinot had been himself at Gaeta in the hope of modifying the intention of his Holiness on this point. With what effect upon the purpose of the Pope, the visit was attended, has not yet been announced.

ATSTRIA.

The Piedmont Treaty is not settled. Both Parties have expressed a determination to make no concession, and it is said that under these circumstances, Sardinia had demanded the support of France.

The Milan Gazette of the 22d July, states that a rumor was current in the Neapolitan frontiers, that Garibaldi had embarked for America, under favor of a disguise.

It is added that the bands of Gascons in the Apennines merely pass up his name as a sort of prestige to success.

Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, died at Lisbon on the 28th of July.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople states that an army of 80,000 men had been ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, between Gemeswar and Lemlin, to protect the Turkish territory and disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

RUSSIA.

The Polish papers state that the Republican conspiracy had been discovered in Russia—that numerous arrests of implicated persons had been made.—The whole scheme was divulged by the Secretary of the Count of Orleans. 200 persons had been arrested. Officers with Letters De Cachet had been sent to Moscow and other cities to arrest members of the conspiracy. The aim of the conspirators was to overthrow the dynasty of the Emperor Nicholas, and establish a Republic.

The Tariff.

We perceive that the *Miner's Journal*, a decided and vigilant Whig paper, still plays a feeble tune from the old music of the Tariff of 1842; but it is like whistling the dead march in a grave yard, or making an oration to a gallery of statues. There is no response to the attempt; and the bitterness of the Journal only prove how desperate it regards its own case to be. In healthy contrast with this is the course taken by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, another Whig paper, which expresses the following views:

"What wrong or inconvenience, or source of danger, or loss, or discredit, is there for the administration to exercise its powers upon for redress, or prevention?—Business of all kinds is flourishing, industry and enterprise receive their meet reward; nobody starves, nobody suffers from any cause which government or political action can defeat or counteract, we are not involved in foreign war, or in danger of being; we have no revolutions to shake our land from one end to the other; in short, as the editors of the *Mirror* may learn at any moment from any newspaper in the whole Republic, the North American Republic is at this moment, and likely to be, the most prosperous, stable, fortunate, favored, and altogether admirable and enviable political community on the face of the earth. Why, then, should the Whig party, or the Whig administration, fret itself into fiddle-strings, or do anything but just keep quiet and let things go on as excellently as they are going?"

We notice that the *National Intelligencer* copies the above declaration approvingly, and endorses it with the exclamation "let well enough alone!" This is common sense, and it is time that the rest of the federal presses began to imitate it.

Venerable African.—There is a negro on the estate of John C. Calhoun, aged 112 years. She was brought from Africa, and has been in his family for a century. She has 63 descendants, all living on the same plantation.

Our Duty to Hungary.

While the heart sickens and the hot blood mingles to the brow at the recital of the fiendish baseness of France in Italy, the noble picture of successful Liberty in Hungary, if it does not make amends for at least causes us temporarily to forget that scandalous crime, accused by God and man. Let us hope that in that far off region—the land of martial men, who inhale freedom with their mountain air, and are inured to toil by their agricultural life—let us hope that the auguries by the last steamer will be realized, and that they will be enabled utterly to crush the banded enemies of Oppression. There is a spirit animating the free troops of Hungary, that is startling. They fight like men who defy death. Their leaders are not only wise, but indomitable and full of resources. They move with NAPOLEONIC celerity; crushing the iron ranks of NICHOLAS and JOSEPH by the stern force of discipline made resistless by enthusiasm. Read the accounts of the successes of BEM, DEMBINSKI, and the young GORGEY. They are almost incredible. They make us feel once more as if the cause of Justice and of Man was not down in the old world; and that, overwhelmed in one quarter, betrayed in another, and utterly lost in another, its luminous banner upheld on the shores of the Danube is carried in triumph over the afflicted legions of Tyranny. And thank God for the heart-cheering Hope.

No! The cause of Freedom is not down. It lives in the midst of its foes, and will sooner or later master all opposition. Hear the voice from the grey old City of London. Read the thrilling speech of the free trade reformer, CONDEN. Read the resolutions adopted in sight of the Parliament House, and almost in hearing of Royalty. CONDEN flays Russia alive, and with the steady hand of a courageous surgeon, dissects her boasted power, and exposes her weakness. Some of our admirers of Russian invincibility, in this country, should peruse this radical, masterly and conclusive speech.

THE AMERICAN DUTY TO HUNGARY IS PLAIN; for it is a duty we owe to Freedom to ourselves—to our race. Our government should at once recognize the Independence of Hungary. General TAYLOR could do no act that would be so rapidly greeted by all parties. We trust he will not pause a moment. Should we fail in such a duty when the liberal people of England call upon their government to act? Let us instantly arouse. If the administration wants backing, the American public will give it, from its heart of hearts. Every city will send up its mighty voice in favor of the recognition of Hungarian Independence! The shout demanding it will rival the applause rewarding it, from one end of the republic to the other. State will speak to State, and the masses everywhere will exult in the work of their servants. Let it be done at once, and let it be done fully. We trust the American people will move in support of a cause worthy of all our hopes and all our efforts. THE NATION SHOULD DEMAND OF THE ADMINISTRATION THE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE!—Penn.

Heavy Embezzlement.—One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars Missing from the Bank of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.

It was discovered on Saturday that gold to the amount of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars had been embezzled from the Bank of Missouri.

The disclosure has caused some excitement although the solvency of the Bank has not been affected.

On Friday evening a heavy draft was presented by Page & Bacon, in paying which the Paying Teller resorted to some boxes containing foreign coins; these boxes together with others had been laid aside for recoupage of contents, but the keys to the vault containing American gold having been temporarily misplaced, these were resorted to; on opening the first box a bag of Ten Thaler pieces was missed—from another bag of Sovereigns was gone, and so on. The Teller gave information to the President and the Directors on Saturday; when it was discovered that from thirty three boxes coin which had all been counted and sealed up last March, \$120,700 had been abstracted. Only the foreign gold has been counted so far, but a thorough examination will be had to-day.

It is thought the defalcation will not be found materially greater.

Suspicion immediately rested on the late paying Teller, Nathaniel Childs, Jr., he was arrested and held to bail in \$30,000 until Wednesday, when further investigations will be made. Bail was furnished, but the accused is not permitted to leave his residence. He has heretofore been universally esteemed and was at the head of a Sabbath School. He has also an office of the Bank since its foundation.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN MITCHELL.—It is with feelings of pain, that we announce the death of General John Mitchell, of the borough of Bridgewater, in this county.—He died of diarrhoea, on Friday the 3d inst.

General Mitchell was well known to the people of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed many of their highest honors. As a representative in Congress, and Canal Commissioner during the administration of Gov. Wolf, he was particularly distinguished. He possessed a high order of intellect, was simple and unostentatious in his manners, a true friend, and kind-hearted, and generous to a fault.—Beaver, Pa., Star.

Why is a dentist likely to be a melancholy man? Because he always looks down in the mouth.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

General Taylor and His Claims upon the Indulgence of the People.

It has become so notorious of late for whig adulators, to laud and praise Zachary Taylor as a man of honor and truth, that most people are led to believe that he is really entitled to the reputation. Even a few Democratic journals have yielded him this position; and, instead of holding him responsible for the violation of the most sacred compacts, deal their censure upon the men who compose his cabinet. So far as the cabinet is concerned, they stand aloof from all censure, indeed they do not deserve the least reprobation. And why? Because they are notorious for deceptions and fraud. The political annals of our country are filled with the stories of their chicanery, and deceit; making it a peculiarity for whiggery, which, while the deed itself is deserving of scorn and contempt, renders them the subjects of the most disgusting abhorrence, unworthy of the censure of the high-minded and honorable.

It is Gen. Taylor who deserves all the condemnation. It was from him that the promises of neutrality emanated. It was him who deceived the people, and led them to believe that his administration would be distinguished by forbearance, temperance and impartiality. And is he to escape? Must that position, which he now holds, and which he has covered with so much imbecility and disgrace, save him from an unerring condemnation. We answer, No! The people themselves answer, No! and the returns from Tennessee and Georgia are but the whisperings of the storm which is about to break around him.

From a multitude of the pledges made by General TAYLOR, we select the following. Thousands more could be adduced, but these seem to prove, conclusively, all that we have stated above. His conduct since he has held the reigns of government proves that these pledges were made only for the purpose of elevating himself to the high and responsible elevation he now holds. He went into office after having made these solemn pledges; and he had scarcely been installed, when he appointed the most rabid and proscriptive federalists in the land as his chief advisors—who at his instance commenced the work of proscribing democrats for holding opinions contrary to his own.

Rey's Abduction Case.

The trial had reached its 9th day, according to the newspapers. We have carefully examined the testimony for the defence, and every other fact which has been published in the newspapers, including the conference of our Consul (Campbell) at Havana, with Rey himself, after he arrived at Havana; and it leaves little doubt upon our mind that there was no abduction, but that Rey went to Havana of his own accord, without force on the part of the Spanish Consul. Indeed, the New Orleans Bee, of the 8th inst., states that "the most important testimony, however, remains behind, as we are informed, that in the course of a few days, Juan Garcia, alias Juan Francisco Rey, may be expected to make his appearance propria persona."—Union.

Such may be said to be the end of one of the latest humbugs of the day.

Fight between two Congressional Candidates.—The following is from the Evansville (la.) Journal of the 9th inst: "We learned from a reliable source yesterday, that Messrs. Watts and Gorman, candidates for Congress in the 6th district, had a rencontre in Greene county, and that Mr. Gorman was severely if not dangerously wounded by a knife in the hand of the former gentleman."

Sad Mortality on Ship Board.—The packet ship Sheridan arrived at New York quarantine on Wednesday; during the voyage thirty-one steerage passengers died of cholera. It broke out on the 7th of August; for the first eight days there were from eight to ten new cases, and from three to five deaths daily for eight days in succession. Out of twenty-two seamen only four could be mustered in a watch. Eighty cases and thirty-one deaths occurred since the ship sailed. Among the deaths were Wm. Hollyridge and Martha his wife, of Sligo. They have left on board four children, with no relative or friends. Also, Martha and Catharine and Susan and Charles Barnes, of Caxton, England, all of the same family: the mother is on board.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

We are pleased to see that the friends of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad are exerting themselves to secure the passage of an ordinance by the City Council, making the appropriation of one million of dollars, as authorized by the Legislature, and instructed by a very large majority of the citizens. Other companies are making rapid progress in the construction of roads, which will not only attract the trade of Indiana and Illinois from our city, but will, for all time to come, preclude the possibility of constructing the said road from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Public improvements have placed us in our present enviable position as a commercial and manufacturing city; and it is hoped that our citizens will not remain inactive, while others are exerting themselves to secure that trade which we should and may have.—Cin. Price Current.

Punch says he kows a man so fat that they grease wagon wheels with his shadow.

That man is a fool, says Dow, Jr., who wastes his time in trying to lay salt on the tail of to-morrow.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1849.

Rank, Brook & Replier	vs	Rodgers & Thomas
Mandell's Adm'r	vs	Moor's Adm'r
Blodget	vs	Glass' Ex'r
Zahn's Adm'r	vs	Shaffer
Dougherty	vs	Dunlap
Colclesser	vs	Graft
Hugus	vs	Barnett's Adm'r
Douglass	vs	Blouse & Fouse
Riley	vs	Gottwalt
Regan	vs	Lytle
Cohick for use	vs	Harris
Miller	vs	Murray
Rodgers	vs	Younkin
Jackson	vs	George et al
Kinports	vs	Newman et al
Todd's Ex'r	vs	Fenlon
Mitlenberger	vs	Morrison
Clark & Co	vs	Curran
Burgoon	vs	Lytle
Gates	vs	Wallace
Koplin	vs	Williams et ux
Lambaugh	vs	Myers
Myers	vs	Johnstown Bo.
M'Guire	vs	Conway
Coyle	vs	M Kiernan
Prosser	vs	King & Shoenberger
M'Crory & Divers	vs	Mitchell
Phillips	vs	Powell
Barnes' Adm'r	vs	M'Farland
Lytle	vs	O'Neill
Cook & M'Kee, use	vs	Patton
Brasley	vs	Hadshead et al
James	vs	Jones
Jones' Adm'r	vs	James
Vaux	vs	Collins
Morrison	vs	Gates
Cobaugh	vs	Saine
Dougherty	vs	Murphy
Ream	vs	Leidy
M'Dowell	vs	Russell
Ream's Guardian	vs	Evans et al.
Ross	vs	Keith
Same	vs	Same

WILLIAM KITTLE, Proth'y.
August 16, 1849.

GRAND JURORS

Sworn for October Term, 1849.

Nicholas Crum, Summerhill tp.
Daniel M'Cauley, Carroll tp.
Stephen Moyers, Washington tp.
Thomas Porter, do.
Andrew Dunmire, Jackson tp.
George W. George, Washington tp.
James Yost, Carroll tp.
Thomas Gore, Johnstown
William Luther, Carroll tp.
John T. Williams, Cambria tp.
Andrew Donoughue, Washington tp.
John Blough, Richland tp.
Henry Dunmire, Summerhill tp.
John C. Horner, Richland tp.
John Krise, White tp.
Richard Jones Jr., Cambria tp.
John Skelly, do.
John Koons, Allegheny tp.
William Slick, Richland tp.
Lewis Storm, Clearfield tp.
William Little, do.
Abram Cobaugh, Conemaugh tp.
Joseph Buck, Allegheny tp.
Daniel M'Manany, Washington tp.

TRAVERSE JURORS

For October Term, 1849.

Jacob Pringle, Summerhill tp.
John Beers, White tp.
Conrad Carroll, Clearfield tp.
Emanuel Brallier, Jackson tp.
William P. Patton, Johnstown
William Gless, Carroll tp.
Richard Sanderson, Conemaugh tp.
Matthias Copeland, Johnstown
Joseph Snyder, Summerhill tp.
Henry Little, Allegheny tp.
Samuel D. Lilly, Washington tp.
Jacob Wingart, Richland tp.
Samuel St. Clair, do.
Samuel Pryce, Cambria tp.
Michael Murray, Carroll tp.
James Duncan, Jackson tp.
Timothy Davis, Cambria tp.
Isaac Sills, Summerhill tp.
William Rainey, Washington tp.
John Noel, do.
William Weakland, Carroll tp.
George Murray, Summerhill tp.
David O'Hara, Washington tp.
Michael Skelly, Summerhill tp.
Washington Douglass, Susquehanna tp.
Peter Scanlan, Cambria tp.
Thomas D. Rees, do.
John B. Myers, Summerhill tp.
Samuel Horner, Conemaugh tp.
John Barnes, do.
John Platt, Susquehanna tp.
Matthew Ivory, Clearfield tp.
George Beam, Conemaugh tp.
Robert Nutley, Susquehanna tp.
James Kelly, Allegheny tp.
John Seese, Johnstown.
August 16, 1849.—45

JOHN IVORY. ED. SHOEMAKER.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

John Ivory & Co.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Comprising in part fine Cloths and Cassimeres, with an assortment of the most desirable and fashionable Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Lawns, Lustrines, De Laines, Alpacaes, Molls, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., in great varieties.—Together with every description of Men & Children's Wear; Domes, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

We have a large and general assortment which will be sold lower than any that have ever been offered in this vicinity, together with a general assortment of

HARDWARE,

Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Glass and Putty; Boots and Shoes;

Fine Beaver and Molekin Hats; fine Cloth Caps; fine Gimp, Braid, Pearl and straw Bonnets; Books, Stationary, &c.

With every description of Goods, Notions, &c., that are usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold on such terms as will defy all competition and insure general satisfaction.

All kinds of Country Produce wanted, for which the highest market Price will be given. Summit A. P. R. Road, July 5, 1849.—39.

C. H. HEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—17.

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

April 12, 1849.—17.

LITZINGER & TODD,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.
3 doors east of Renshaw's Hotel. High st.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—17.

DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING.

South-west corner of 7th & Race sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
April 26, 1849.—29.

J. McDONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
Office, opposite J. S. Buchanan's Store.
April 12, 1849.—17.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

PORTAGE, NO. 2, A. P. R. R.
The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious House, favorably known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by William Palmer, Esq., having fitted up the House in a style not to be surpassed by any other west of the mountains, the travelling community can rest assured that on his part there will be nothing wanting to make their sojourn a pleasant one, as he is determined to supply his table with the best that the country market can afford.

HIS BAR will be supplied with the choicest of Liquors.

HIS STABLE is large and roomy, and attended by careful and attentive Hostlers.

RICHARD TROTTER.
A. P. R. R. June 6, 1849.—35.—17.

JUST opened, a very extensive lot of GINGERS, HAMS, LAWNS, and PRINTS of every variety, at the store of

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH V. has left my house without cause. This is therefore to caution the public not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSIAH S. THOMPSON.
Summit, August 12, 1849.—45.—31.